THE FOSSIL INSECT LOCALITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.— No one collecting fossil insects in the Rocky Mountain region could fail of noting how close was the general resemblance of the rocks at all places where they have been found, excepting at Florissant, where the fine, tough, homogeneous shales found elsewhere give place to friable masses of ash interlarded with thin seams of hardened mud. A comparison of the insect remains shows a similar difference. The hymenoptera which abound at Florissant almost disappear in the other localities, while the coleoptera, which hold a third place at Florissant, form the larger proportion of the mass in the other deposits. To test the opinion formed by the cursory examination of specimens in the field, I have counted the specimens obtained in each of the different localities visited during a single summer, and find the opinion amply confirmed. The localities visited besides Florissant, Colorado, were Roan Mountains in western Colorado, the lower White River, Colorado, and Green River, Wyoming.

The first set of columns in the accompanying table shows the total number of specimens (regardless of species) obtained during the season's work, separated by orders, (1) in all localities; (2) at Florissant alone; and (3) in the other localities, excluding Florissant; and the second set of columns the same figures reduced to percentages. Nothing could well be more striking than the contrasts in the hymenoptera and coleoptera.

| Orders. | Number of specimens. | | | Percentages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All localities. | Florissant. | Other localities. | All localities | Florissant. | Other localities. |
| Hymenoptera . . . | 277 | 243 | 34 | 15.2 | 34.5 | 3.0 |
| Diptera . . . . . | 432 | 184 | 248 | 23.7 | 26.1 | 22.2 |
| Coleoptera . . . . | 806 | 104 | 702 | 44.3 | 14.8 | 63.0 |
| Hemiptera. . . . | 185 | 86 | 99 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 8.9 |
| Orthoptera. . . . | 19 | 2 | 17 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Neuroptera . . . | 90 | 75 | 15 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 1.3 |
| Arachnida. . . . | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| Totals . . . . | 1820 | 705 | 1115 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.9 |

*S. H. Scudder.*

## Entomological Notes.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB, A. A. A. S.—The meeting of the club will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday the 20th of August at 9 A.M. Prof. A. J. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College is the president.

The venerable naturalist, Prof. Felipe Poey of Havana, well known to entomologists for his valuable papers on Cuban insects, completed his ninety-first year on the 26th of last May. He still occupies himself with natural history studies, and particularly ichthyology.

The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada, issued last year by the author, Samuel H. Scudder, will hereafter be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, the publishers of Edwards's Butterflies of North America.

The Rev. Seymour St. John's little book just published in England, called "Larva collecting and breeding" would better have been given simply its second title, "a handbook to the larvae of the British Macrolepidoptera and their food plants," for there is nothing in it about collecting or breeding. It is simply a list of species and their accredited food plants and the same reversed. To an American the lists seem full. The best equipped caterpillars are, for butterflies *Euchloe cardamines* which has 10 food plants, and for the moths *Acronycta alni* with 15. Some of the plants are fed upon by a very large number of different caterpillars. Thus a list is given of 104 species feeding on *Quercus robur*, *Betula alba* has 84, *Salix caprea* 74, *Crataegus oxyacantha* 60, *Polygonum aviculare* 48, and so on.

The Instituto de segunda enseñanza of Havana has just acquired the valuable entomological collections of Dr. Juan Gundlach who is still untiringly at work, in his eightieth year, on the Cuban fauna. Of his Ento-